

A. F. of L. Turns Down One Big Union Proposal

Labor Delegates Reject the Plan Without Discussion by Sustaining Action of Organization Board

Race Question Starts Row

Negro Delegation Denied Right to Introduce Resolution on Mobs

DENVER, June 16.—The American Federation of Labor to-day unanimously repudiated the "one big union" idea. Without discussion the forty-first annual convention of the Federation sustained the action of its committee on organization in non-concurring in a resolution calling for "one body of workers through amalgamations, federations and protective agreements."

The declaration presented by J. L. Pauley, of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, also urged all national and international unions to insert clauses in their working agreements whereby they can "render such assistance as is needed by any and all crafts, when called upon to do so."

He declared to give the names. As the confusion increased President William Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, arose and said:

"If you want to know who the object is—it is I."

Several delegates called his name aloud as the convention proceeded to further business.

The resolution also urged that steps be taken to have the government "abolish this unlawful organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan or White Caps and that the Federation use its 'best endeavors to protect organized labor as represented by the colored workers."

A great ovation was given the Rev. G. S. Lackland, of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Denver, who discussed "The Duty of the Church to Labor." He was cheered repeatedly as he condemned the enemies of organized labor.

Colonel Olney M. Outley, director of the American Legion, brought a fraternal message from that organization to the labor men:

"The memory of this nation and its honor only can be preserved by upholding the Constitution of the United States," he said, closing with an appeal for justice to "each and every man."

Mrs. Lucy Robbins spoke during the afternoon session Mrs. Lucy Robbins, of New York, secretary of the Central Labor Bodies Conference, which has been making efforts to get amnesty for prisoners under war-time laws, described conditions between labor leaders and government officials.

She said refusal of President Wilson to pardon Eugene J. Debs was due to the fact that the committee was unable to get a personal interview with the President.

A letter was read from Debs, thanking President Gompers and his associates for their efforts to obtain his release and the release of other "political prisoners."

It was that President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers would announce his candidacy for the presidency of the Federation in opposition to Mr. Gompers soon, could not be confirmed to-night.

The miners' leader declined to make any statement. Representatives of several unions supporting Lewis claim that a canvass of delegates shows that Lewis is assured of from 14,000 to 22,000 votes of the more than 35,000 votes in the convention.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has finally and completely repudiated the International Federation of Trade Unions as it is now conducted.

This announcement was made to-night at the convention headquarters

of President Samuel Gompers, who made public a copy of a letter sent to the secretariat of the European trade union movement at Amsterdam.

A special committee of five to investigate unemployment and possible Congressional relief was authorized to-day by the convention.

The resolution declared that "Congress should appropriate money in peace times for necessary public works and when a panic develops there would be work for the unemployed."

The convention, by resolution, called upon the United States Senate to adopt the La Follette bill providing for a Federal investigation of the nationwide "lockout" of seamen.

Mill Inquiry Wanted

The convention also adopted a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation into conditions in the cotton mills of the South. Every assistance was pledged by the Federation to United Textile Workers now conducting a strike of more than 15,000 workers in these mills.

Textile Workers for a campaign to organize the silk workers, especially of Pennsylvania, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted pledging to the International Ladies Garment Workers financial and other assistance in their efforts to organize workers in the small towns, outside the garment centers. The resolution pointed out that employers have sought to defeat the union by opening shops in smaller cities of the East.

Another measure designed to abolish the "color line" in the Federation was adopted in "breaking down the progress barrier of race antipathy" and declared to every man and woman in the Federation an equal opportunity to enjoy the benefits that accrued through collective bargaining.

British Vote on Ending Mine Strike Is Uncertain

Result of Balloting on Proposal to Return to Work To Be Announced To-day

LONDON, June 16.—The miners' ballot is going strongly against acceptance of the owners' proposals looking to a settlement of the strike. In Wales and Durham the majority is 3 to 1 against acceptance. It will not be known until to-morrow whether the necessary two-thirds majority for a continuance of the strike will be obtained.

The class graduated last night was one of the smallest in the history of the school. America's entrance into the war compelled a suspension in 1918-19, and those upon whom degrees were conferred were principally men who had expected to finish their course last year but were delayed by military service. The present lowest class is almost equal in size to those of previous years, numbering over 200.

Aldermanic President F. H. La Guardia addressed the graduates.

Wild Manuscript Found

Mitchell Kennerly, president of the Anderson Galleries, has received from the family of an acquaintance of Oscar Wilde the manuscript of "The Portrait of Mr. W. H." said to be the secret of Shakespeare's sonnets set forth by Wilde in the form of a history.

The manuscript of this work was missing for twenty-six years, or until a year ago, when it was found in a drawer in New York. It is in 30,000 words, "W. H." being, according to Wilde, the unknown person to whom Shakespeare inscribed his sonnets.

The theory of the lost manuscript given by Mr. Kennerly is that it was given by Wilde to a friend to prepare for publication, but never reached that end, owing to Wilde's arrest and imprisonment.

T. V. O'Connor Is Elected Ship Board Vice-Chairman

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The new Shipping Board organized to-day and elected T. V. O'Connor, of Buffalo, vice-chairman. A. D. Lasker, of Chicago, is chairman. O'Connor, who is a former president of the International Longshoremen's union, will have charge of the labor affairs of the board.

President Harding will receive the members to-morrow and discuss policies with them.

Engineers End Strike on U. S. Board Vessels

Agreement to Accept 15 P. C. Wage Cut Ratified; Radio Operators Also Decide to Return to Work

Other Unions Still Out

Private Owners Refuse to Take Part in Contract; May Reduce Further

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A new working agreement embodying a 15 per cent reduction in wages was ratified by the Shipping Board and representatives of the marine engineers to-day and deposited with the Secretary of Labor.

The new wage scale became effective June 14, it was announced, and will continue in effect until December 31 next. A similar agreement was reached with radio operators, it was added, and others will be negotiated with representatives of the seamen, firemen and cooks.

The agreement also covers working conditions along lines previously decided upon. Explanation was made that it had not actually been signed because the government does not enter into such contracts with its employees, but that ratification implied only a technical distinction. The action to-day, it was added, meant the end of the strike begun May 1 so far as the parties to the agreement are concerned. Nothing was said as to the private operators.

Private Owners Refuse to Sign

Ship owners in New York to-day voted to reject the terms of the agreement. Immediately after promulgating the agreement, Chairman Lasker, of the Shipping Board, issued a general order directing that all engineers and assistant engineers who have taken the place of striking board employees since expiration of the last agreement on May 1, should be retained in their positions as long as they are efficient.

"No man now employed on any Shipping Board vessel," the order says, "shall be discharged to make room for the engineers who have left their ships because of the recent marine labor controversy."

Local unions in the various ports already have been notified that the agreement would be ratified. W. S. Brown, president of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, stated, adding that he had been informed 400 union engineers had signed with ships at New Orleans in the last two days.

Although the American Steamship Owners' Association voted at New York to-day against entering into the agreement, the opinion was expressed here to-night that the operators separately would perhaps join with the Shipping Board in the settlement.

Overtime Practically Eliminated

While overtime pay is technically provided for in the wage scale, the working conditions practically eliminate overtime.

"No overtime," the agreement provides, "shall be performed at sea except for the safety of the vessel."

Such work is fully set out and includes essential repairs. Another provision of the agreement says that "working day in port in excess of eight hours shall not be performed or paid for unless the work is done by written order of the chief engineer, master, owner or agent of the vessel."

The American Steamship Owners' Association at a meeting yesterday refused to accept the terms of agreement that resulted in a settlement of the nationwide shipping strike so far as the United States Shipping Board and the marine unions are concerned. The association again voted to refuse any recognition of or agreement with the unions of marine workers.

It was reported in shipping circles that the members of the association, who are operators of privately owned American steamships, representing approximately three-sevenths of the entire mercantile marine of this country, would shortly put into effect another reduction in the wages of marine employees. They have been operating since May 1 under the 15 per cent reduction which precipitated the strike.

No confirmation of this report was available, but if it is put into effect it will result in sharp competition between the privately owned and operated American steamships and the vessels owned by the United States Shipping Board.

Immediately after the meeting a telegram was sent Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board. It was signed by H. H. Raymond, president of the association, and reads as follows:

The executive committee of the American Steamship Owners' Association has heard the report of the committee on wages and working conditions in reference to its meeting with the Shipping Board at Washington on June 15, 1921, and to the request that the private ship owners should put into operation certain rules and conditions approved by the board to be promulgated June 16, 1921, after careful reconsideration in conjunction with the representatives of the Pacific American Steamship Association and the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast it was resolved that while we are anxious to cooperate with the Shipping Board we regret that so far as privately owned steamships are concerned we are unable to alter the position announced in the telegram addressed to Admiral Benson on the subject under date of June 2, 1921, in which the reasons for adhering to the declared policy of the association were fully set forth.

The telegram referred to announced the decision of the association never again to enter into any agreement with seagoing labor unions.

Washington with the Shipping Board will place some of the steamships in an anomalous position. Some of the companies operate Shipping Board vessels as well as those they own themselves. Companies in this position will be compelled to recognize the agreement on the Shipping Board vessels they operate, while on their own vessels they will refuse the terms agreed to in Washington by the Shipping Board.

Men Very Bad Newspaper Editors; Clubwomen Say

Predict They'll Handle News of the Future, but Won't Bother the Business Office

SALT LAKE CITY, June 16.—Members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention here to-day, discussed publicity in all its phases, and with one exception, all speakers criticized the "man-edited and man-managed" newspapers of the country.

Three Building Rings Broken, Six Unmasked

He was given an hour to produce the records.

It was while he was trying to explain that it was not the books of the Buffalo concern but another that had been subpoenaed that the election process was developed. He had spoken to Henry W. Killen, his counsel, an attorney for the traction interests here, who was sitting in the front chamber.

When Carroll started his explanation, Killen shouted to him across the room to sit down.

Chairman Lockwood immediately rose from his seat and declared with some heat, "How dare you order witnesses in this hearing chamber?"

"I suggest, Mr. Chairman," broke in Mr. Untermeyer, "that the man be ordered out of the room. There has been too much tampering with our witnesses and documents."

"Get out; leave the room at once," ordered Chairman Lockwood. Killen remained motionless in his seat. The sergeant-at-arms and a policeman were ordered to remove him. Sergeant-at-Arms Bartow moved over, grasped Killen by the collar of his coat and lifted him from the chair, with the policeman standing by to give any necessary assistance. Killen was shoved along the aisle and attempted to speak to the chairman as he passed the latter's desk.

Senator Lockwood merely ordered him taken out. Bartow loosened his grip on Killen's coat collar and Killen walked out amid a roar of applause.

Committee's Orders Ignored

Leon Glaseel, investigator for the committee, then took the stand. He had advised witnesses that the committee to give up nothing to the state and local organizations. He was also a member of the Boiler Association, one of the Ainsworth group exposed in New York City by the committee. He testified that where there were associations of manufacturers in his industry the prices were invariably uniform and that when these prices reached the jobbers the jobbers "followed suit."

He admitted to the price-fixing activities of the jobbers organizations and said that he had withdrawn from the associations early this year.

"We have been sending out our own price lists," he said, "since the first of the year and are competing again. I admit this is the result of the investigation."

He developed that the new competitive prices show a reduction of 40 per cent over the old price.

"If the manufacturers change their prices," added Fell, "we can come down still further."

"Well, they will change their prices," commented Mr. Untermeyer, "or they will go to jail."

Fell here said he would call together all the members of both state and local associations and advise their immediate dissolution.

Henry W. Rusk, secretary of the local association of the Master House Painters and Decorators' Association, told of the price-fixing operations of this body and of the existence of both state and national organizations in this industry.

As a result of the grip this organization had on this trade, Rusk said, the members were able to boost the charges for labor 150 per cent, when these had really only increased 60 per cent.

From Dr. William E. Long and Frederick Fleischauer, Mr. Untermeyer obtained information of the activities of the Master Plumbers' Association of Buffalo.

Dr. Long was a former secretary of the organization and related how the members had a system whereby they auctioned bids off to each other, the member offering the highest bid to his competitors to stay off the job being chosen as the one to get the job.

Much merriment was occasioned by the recital of D. Clark Ralph's connection with the jobbers' plumbing supply association. Ralph said he was the librarian of a library bureau for plumbers, and in reply to questions he said he had no books or papers in this library—that, in fact, he never had any literary documents, that it was merely a luncheon association. Later he declared the National Sheet Metal Association, a local organization, told how this body fixed prices for material and labor and of its affiliation with the National Sheet Metal Contractors of Philadelphia. It was shown that the price fixing practices had been suggested by the national organizations, although Farrell at first denied this.

The price lists sent out to the members were known as "reference cards." At the suggestion of Mr. Untermeyer he agreed to call a meeting of the members of his association and request them to disband. Two weeks were allowed to him to effect the dissolution.

W. C. Fisher testified to the existence of a state-wide combine known as the New York State Builders' Supply Association with 400 members, which had divided the state into twenty-seven zones, each member assigned to a business jurisdiction.

J. E. Fisher told of the Buffalo Sheet Metal Association, an open shop organization in this city similar to the National Sheet Metal Association. Fisher was secretary of this association. He admitted that this association fixed prices for material and labor.

The hearings will be continued to-morrow.

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Car Strike Held Unlikely Because Of Pay Cut Plans

I. R. T. and B. R. T. Officials Continue Parleys With Workers' Representatives; Get Counter-Proposals

At the offices of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday it was said that informal talks between Frank Hedley, president, and general manager of the company, and committeemen representing the 12,000 subway and elevated employees on the proposed wage reduction would be continued.

The present agreement does not expire until the end of the year. As the pay reduction will be based upon the living costs compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, no definite information is obtainable at this time as to the exact amount.

An election of new members to the general committee of the Interborough Brotherhood will be held in August. Most of the work of ascertaining the attitude of the men toward the pay cut will fall upon the new committee. Under the present procedure no danger of a strike is sighted.

A long conference was held at the Brooklyn Rapid Transit offices in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Twenty-six representatives of the surface car men met William S. Madden, the general manager, and Clinton C. Morgan, superintendent of the Brooklyn City Railroad. John Linker, a motorman on the cross-town line, acted as spokesman for the men. Six representatives of the electrical employees also conferred with the department chief, C. E. Reehl.

The carmen suggested that rather than take a heavy cut in wages it would be better if a part of the reduction were to take the form of economies in working time. A rearrangement of shifts and relays would, the men say, save money on their "time allowances."

Another proposal was that a ten-hour day be substituted for nine hours with no wage reduction.

In view of the Federal receivership it is not likely, B. R. T. officials said, that a strike movement like that of last year would be repeated. Surface car employees said yesterday that they expected representatives would call meetings to discuss the reduction, the meetings to be held at the various car barns.

Three streetcar unions, company officials said, and one local brotherhood, not unionized, in other cities, have accepted pay reductions. In Detroit wages were cut 20 per cent, in Cleveland 20 per cent, in Philadelphia, where there is no union, 7 1/2 cents an hour, and in Boston from 7 to 10 per cent.

Another trolleyman's local in Union County, N. J., has rejected a proposed pay revision, making the ninth union to take a stand for the present pay.

Webster's Influence Felt

Hall Where Dictionary Maker Taught Will Be Redecorated

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 16.—On the strength of the fame garnered by Noah Webster and his dictionary, the old town hall here will be redecorated.

A resolution was passed by the town board to-day appropriating the funds necessary for the repairs. The question had long been debated and the supporters of "more economy in the government" had threatened on a number of occasions to quash the resolution. Before the vote was taken, however, Judge George Farrell, in an impassioned plea to the board, recalled that Noah Webster, who had lived in the town, had been a teacher in the town hall school which met in one of the rooms of the town hall. Renovation of the hall will start in the near future.

SMITH, STURGIS & MOORE, Inc.

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The Right Angle in Advertising

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Raving Death House Prisoner Examined by Lunacy Board

OSSINING, June 16.—Paul La Guldice, a death house prisoner in Sing Sing, who was saved from execution a week ago by a temporary reprieve, was examined by members of the Lunacy Board, acting on orders from Governor Miller, to-day.

The condemned man has raved, torn off all his clothing and shown other symptoms of insanity since his confinement in the death house. The board has been instructed to report confidentially to Governor Miller.

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